विचार किया जाता है और उन्हें स्वीकृत किया जाता है जो स्वत: स्वीकृति के मानदंडों के बाहर होते हैं ।

24 जुलाई, 1991 को नयी औद्योगिक नीति की घोषणा के बाद विदेशी इक्विटी जुटाने के लिए तथा मौजूदा कंपनियों में विदेशी इक्विटी शामिल करने के लिए 100 अनुमोदन किए गए हैं जिनमें मार्च, 1993 तक कुल 562.30 करोड़ रु० के विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष पूंजी निवेश की परिकल्पना की गयी है ।

Closure of Small Scale Units in Gujarat

592. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the medium and small scale industrial units of Gujarat lying closed;

(b) the total investment involved in these units; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to revive these Units ?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b) : According to the latest Report of Reserve Bank of India, as at the end of March, 1992, 95 units in the Non-SSI Sick/Weak category involving outstanding bank credit at Rs. 307.16 crores were reported closed in the State of Gujarat. Similar information in respect of industrial units in small scale sector is not centrally maintained.

(c) The Government have taken a number of steps for revival of sick industrial units in the country including Gujarat. Some of the important aspects are given in the Statement.

STATEMENT

Steps taken by Government for revival of Sick Industrial Units

The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely 'The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985'. A quasi-judicial body designated as 'The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (DIFR)' has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of the sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.

(2) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.

(3) The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and finanical institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.

(4) Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sector.

(5) Revival of sick industrial units is also done by amalgamation/merger of sick units with healthy units. Tax benefits are given under Section 72 (A) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to the healthy company for revival of the amalgamating sick unit.

(6) Government has set up the National Renewal Fund which would, *inter-alia*, provide for payment of compensation to workers affected by industrial restructuring.

(7) On the advice of the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India has set up State Level Inter-Institutional Committees (SLIICs) in all States under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Industries Department of the concerned State Governments for working out a rehabilitation package for revival of viable sick small scale units.

(8) Financial assistance in the form of a long term equity type assistance up to Rs. 1,50,000 to units with a project cost not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs at a nominal service charge of one per cent per annum is also available to potentially viable sick small scale industrial units from the National Equity Fund set up in August, 1987.

(9) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has been established to function as an Apex Bank for tiny and small scale industries.

A Separate Refinance Scheme for Rehabilitation (RSR) is being managed by SIDBI for revival of potentially viable sick small scale industrial units.

Foreign Investment

593. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that China is attracting more Foreign Direct Invest-

ment in comparison to India as China offers preferential taxation treatment to the foreign investors and the Government procedure being simple causing least trouble to the foreign investors so that they could immediately begin implementing their projects;

(b) if so, what remedial action Government have taken or propose to take to attract more FDI in the country; and

(c) whether Government propose to review all the outdated existing procedures and remove them immediately to attract more FDI in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The various policy initiatives detailed in the Statement on Industrial Policy, 1991 and other economic liberalizations announced by Government, are aimed, inter-alia, at attracting larger foreign investment in the country. Since the announcement of these policy initiatives, there has been considerable buoyancy in approvals granted for foreign direct investment in the country. As against the proposals envisaging foreign direct investment of Rs. 128.32 crores in 1990 and Rs. 534.11 crores in 1991, the foreign direct investment approved in 1992 was Rs. 3887.54 crores and Rs. 3951.96 crores during the current year upto June.

Government constantly review the policy framework for foreign investrors to ensure that India can compete effectively with countries that have been successful in attracting foreign investment.

मारूति उद्योग लिमिटेड द्वारा कारों के उत्पादन के लिए निर्धारित किया गया लक्ष्य

594. **श्री अनन्त राय देवशंकर दवे**: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मारूति उद्योग लिमिटेड ने अगले पांच वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न मैक की अपनी कारों के उत्पादन के लिए कितना लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है;

(ख) क्या मारूति उद्योग लिमिटेड ने अपने विस्तारीकरण की कोई कार्य योजना सरकार के समक्ष प्रस्तुत की है, और सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि के शेयर बेचे गये हैं; इसके परिणामस्वरूप कम्पनी को कितना घाटा हुआ है;

(ग) क्या मारूति उद्योग लिमिटेड ने पूंजी बाजार से संसाधन जुटाने के लिये सरकार के समक्ष कोई प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है और क्या यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ऋण बाजार से संसाधन जुटाने के लिये भी प्रयत्नशील है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय औद्योगिक विकास विभाग में राज्य मंत्री और उद्योग मंत्रालय (भारी उद्योग विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा साही): (क) मारूति उद्योग लिमिटेड (एम॰ यू॰ एल॰) ने अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता 1,30,000 से बढ़ाकर 2,00,000 वाहन प्रति वर्ष करने हेतु एक विस्तारीकरण योजना शुरू की है और 1995-96 तक क्षमता में वृध्दि हो जाने की संभावना है । वाहनवार उत्पाद-मिश्र प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए बाजार की मांग पर निर्भर करेगा ।

(ख) मारूति उद्योग लिमिटेड ने क्षमता विस्तार के लिए अपनी परियोजना रिपोर्ट सरकार को फरवरी, 1991 में प्रस्तुत की थी, जिसे सरकार द्वारा जून, 1992 में अनुमोदित कर दिया गया । चूंकि अब मारूति उद्योग लिमिटेड सरकारी कम्पनी नहीं है, अत: यह अपनी कार्रवाई योजनाएं सरकार को प्रस्तुत नहीं करती ।

सरकार ने अब तक 100 रुपये प्रत्येक के 34,400 इक्विटी शेयर मारूति उद्योग लिमिटेड कर्मचारी सहयोग निधि को बेचे हैं जिनका ब्यौरा नीचे दर्शाया गया है;

क्रम सं॰	शेयरों की संख्या	प्रत्येक शेयर बिक्री मूल्य	बिक्री की तारीख
1.	26,600	176 रुपये	29-4-91
2.	7,800	211 रुपये	18-5-92

कम्पनी को इसके कारण कोई घाटा नहीं हुआ है ।

(ग) और (घ) मारूति उद्योग लिमिटेड ने पूंजी बाजार से निधियां जुटाने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के समक्ष प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है । तथापि, अपनी इक्विटी में बढ़ोतरी के लिए यह अनेक विकल्पों पर विचार कर रही है । मारूति उद्योग लि॰ ने 220 करोड़ रुपयों के बराबर विदेशी मुद्रा ऋण के लिए जापान के निर्यात आयात बैंक से भी सम्पर्क किया है ।

Expansion of PSUs in Gujarat

595. SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKER DAVE:
SHRI GOPAL G. SOLANKI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposals for expansion of the existing public sector undertakings in Gujarat for the years 1993-94 and 1994-95;